

The Messenger.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, 1901.

THE PRESIDENT AND NEGRO OFFICIALS IN THE SOUTH.

McKinley has already fresh trouble on his hands growing out of his genuine or feigned fondness for negro officials over southern whites. The race problem will not down even in Washington with bumptious George White out of the house forever. Negro office-holding is generally regarded in the south as an offence and a nuisance without justification. The president has to face the question. So soon after his second term begins this matter is pressed upon his attention. One "Pink" Morton, who is the negro postmaster of Georgia's fine town, Athens, is the particular cause of the latest offense. It is a fact known even to McKinley that this fellow has been "a stench in the nostrils of the white people of Athens and Clarke county for the last four years, and they are very weary over it, and are now protesting in plain English against the appointment of the said "Pink" or any other negro, genuine or mixed, to their postoffice after the present term expires. The case very naturally is attracting very special attention, as it is expected to make the policy of McKinley as to office-holders for the next four years. He conferred his favors to the south in the matter of appointing negro officials and by George White's favor and influence flooded North Carolina with postmasters (some five of whom turned out to be thieves) by the dozen. If "Pink" should be kept in the face of earnest protest there may be some trouble following that will not be comfortable to that insatiable official. It is reported from Washington that negroes, scallawags and carpet-baggers who survive in the south are up in arms against the demanded change. There are hopes that they will come to grief and better men put in their places. A dispatch of the 6th instant from Washington to the Charleston News and Courier as to this effect:

"Today Representative Howard, of Georgia, on behalf of the citizens of Athens, called at the White house and handed the president a petition signed by all of the white citizens of that city urging him to give the patrons of that city a white postmaster. The present postmaster at Athens is M. B. Morton, one of the offensive colored politicians in the state of Georgia. He is a conspicuous figure in what constitutes the republican organization in the 'Cracker' state, and he is familiarly called 'Pink' Morton, by reason of his peculiar complexion. He was appointed about four years ago in spite of a vigorous opposition on the part of the white people of Athens. Postmaster Morton is now in Washington seeking reappointment when his four year term of office shall have expired. The petitioners assert that the postal service under a negro postmaster is inefficient and distasteful to all of the white patrons of that office. They say that at the present time there are several white men aspirants for the office, who are good, loyal republicans, and the president is respectfully urged to appoint one of them. . . . The democratic senators and representatives from southern states are not wasting much sympathy or influence in behalf of what is known as the 'Lily White republican' organization in their respective states. . . . For some time past it has been whispered about in administrative circles that the president is not adverse to the building up of a white republican party in the south. A member of the cabinet, in commenting on the subject recently, announced the following sentiments: 'We do not expect an all white republican party in the south, but we are sick and tired of having it all black.'

HOME FOLKS.

The Oxford Orphan's Friend is now one of the very handsomest newspapers in North Carolina. Its appearance has been greatly improved above what it was for years.

In the celebrated Holden impeachment trial the ablest lawyers in the case were ex-Governor Thomas Bragg and Chief Justice W. H. N. Smith. Any one who will take the time to read carefully the volume containing the trial will probably agree with us that the ablest speech for the prosecution was by Governor Bragg (a truly great advocate) and by Mr. Smith for the defense. We believe that Mr. Smith's argument is the ablest of all. That is the way it strikes an "unprofessional" outsider. As we wrote some time ago of Governor Bragg, he is the ablest lawyer we ever heard at the bar next to Mr. Badger. We heard most of the foremost of the leading lawyers between 1845 and 1875.

The New York Sun gives a rather amusing account of defunct Marion Butler as an elevator patron. In North Carolina not much in the "elevating" business was ever looked for in this late exponent of impossible politics. The Sun says in its issue of the 7th inst:

"The difference between a senator and an ex-senator was forcibly illustrated yesterday when Mr. Marion Butler, of Honeycutts, N. C., stepped into the senate elevator. There is a rigid rule requiring the elevator to go down as a senator wishes without any regard to what his intention had previously been. Thus if an elevator

was going down it would change its mind and go up if a senator happened to be going that way. There were several passengers when the elevator stopped on the senate floor on its way from the basement to the gallery. Mr. Butler stepped in and said in the usual senatorial tone, 'Down.' But the elevator went up without a word of explanation from the conductor. Mr. Butler looked surprised for a moment and then 'tumbled.'

This fellow is used now to 'tumbles.' He is a political acrobat of the supplest gifts. He stands only second to McKinley as a grand-and-lofty-tumbler.

A writer in the Charlotte Observer complains of the laxity of the spirit of criticism that neither spares the church nor the bench. It is not wrong to tell the truth upon unworthy judges, but he is a fallen, bad fellow who slanders the Church of God. To defame character is as easy as 'falling off a log.' There is now and has been for more than thirty years a serious and melancholy decadence in the respect and veneration due to sacred things, as to age and position among men. The manners of the present are far below the standard of forty and fifty years ago. Those who are old know this for they see the decay and can make the contrast appear. The writer refused to speak feeling of the 'assault' upon the two judges. But await the verdict. He says:

"Again, a long-suffering and patient community is called upon to behold the brutal and scurrilous attacks which have been recently made through the newspapers upon three of God's ministers—one being the editor of the organ of one of the most influential religious denominations in the state and the other two pastors of two of the largest churches in this city. These men have been abused and held up to the ridicule and contempt."

The Morganton Herald had recently an exceedingly conceived and expressed editorial on "An Independent Judiciary." The judiciary can never be above proper criticism. The first is filled with corruption in the courts and a lawless, high-handed, oppressive judiciary. All history turns with examples. The judges are apt to get quite as much "court" as they are really entitled to. The Raleigh News and Observer had an impressive and serviceable editorial upon "Working Up Sentiment." It has done much needed service in giving to the people the facts and the speeches.

The ably edited Reidsville Weekly referring to the "young life sacrificed to Christian Science fallacy" in its fine column of Rockingham, gives the particulars of the case. It says: "We regret to say that there is a widespread feeling in Reidsville that this sweet young girl's life might have been saved had she received the attention of a physician. She received the tenderest nursing at the hands of loved ones, and her father asked her if she wanted a doctor, and called over the names of different ones in town, but she said she did not. It would be idle to attempt to conceal the fact that our people feel that Dr. Rominger had no right to allow his child to suffer and die without giving her the benefit of medical attention. He owes it to the community to explain why he did so."

WHAT IS THE TRUE CONDITION IN CUBA?

That the Cubans have great distrust of the United States government is certain. There is a widespread feeling that they have been badly, sadly tricked and that the McKinley set have done the tricking. There are the best reasons for this conclusion and conviction on their part. It is a cause of something like amazement in Havana among intelligent Cubans when they read of the easy confidence of President McKinley in the benevolence of his plans and their acceptance by the offended and wronged people of Cuba. We read in a letter from the thoroughly capable staff correspondent of the New York Evening Post at Havana that there is a popular demonstration as late as the 4th inst. in favor of complete independence. How could it be otherwise among people of fair intelligence and but recently from under the accursed yoke of Spain. The correspondent on the 4th wrote from Havana and said this:

"The situation is serious, and that which is yet to come cannot be predicted with safety. Today there is bitterness where there should be cordial friendship, antagonism where there might well have been and where there should be harmony. Our dispatches here report President McKinley's entire satisfaction with the situation, and General Wood's telegrams to Washington of the probable early acquiescence of the convention in the terms of the Platt amendment. This condition in Washington can only be accounted for by inaccurate official reports and inspired news telegrams. Justification for it is certainly lacking. . . . So far from this agreeable and swift submission on the part of the wronged and disappointed people in the island, there is general dissatisfaction and McKinley and Wood are handled with unglued hands for their deceptions practiced. . . . The correspondent writes: 'From all over the island, telegrams are coming from Santa Clara, Bejucal, Camajuani, Caribarien, Pinar del Rio, Guanajay, and scores of other places; from ayuntamientos, patriotic associations, and from branches of political parties of Havana turned out in demonstration on foot and on horseback, men and women, boys and girls, with flags, banners, bands, torches and much shouting. All this is done to manifest the popular support of the action of the convention in the matter of relations.'

An effort to placate the people, after bamboozling them with false promises and assurances, was a failure. There is a condition existing that may end in trouble. There is a known, positive breach of faith on the part of the United States, and the dissatisfaction deepens and widens. The correspondent of the Evening Post says that "it is time that the people of the United

States, and Washington as well, should come to a fuller realization of the exact situation in Cuba. That it is no serious is beyond denial. It is a situation of America's own creating." He says farther that "the submission of proposals from Washington, on February 15th and 21st, is a distinct violation of all previous assurances of non-interference." A Cuban newspaper, La Patria, as late as the 3rd of March, said that "with all factors in his favor it would not have been possible for the president to drag congress along to support him in his attempt to thwart the 'joint resolution' (declaring Cuba independent) if General Wood's reports had been based on the real state of affairs."

The Messenger recently copied opinions from leading republican organs condemnatory of McKinley and his gang in the congress in their bad treatment and treachery towards Cuba. The Chicago Journal, a leading republican organ, says of the vicious course pursued so damaging to the good name and faith of the American government: "Congress has served notice on the world that no matter what may be the sanction under which a promise is made in behalf of the American people, that promise will be kept or not kept, just as interest dictates, when the time for fulfillment comes. The nations of the earth will now understand on what terms they may accept our given word, and that will be precisely as far as they can force us to keep it, and no further."

BREVITIES.

Surely South Carolina must be sick of its Senator McLaurin, who is a republican in disguise. A writer in the Charleston News and Courier says that he is "opposed to every principle of the democratic party." He ought to resign and go where he belongs.

It is mentioned as President Gilman's successor at Johns Hopkins University that President Charles W. Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, may be the man. He was at the University of North Carolina for some years and is a strong man of good scholarship. He is a son of the very eminent and able Rev. Dr. Richard Dabney, of Virginia, who died a year or so ago.

Washington's name is still regarded in Cuba as the talisman in the United States.

Ex-President Harrison is in precarious condition it is feared. His death would be a distinct loss to this country now.

The Nation has started a newspaper she calls "The Smasher," and among the attractions are "Letters from Hell." It is not true that the Seaboard railway has sold out.

Another cashier is missing. This time in Michigan.

Balfour is happy. He has gained his point, and the unruly Irish are liable to suspension for the entire session. So are important other rights "suspended"—the right of speech among them.

Senator Morgan abandons hope of seeing the Isthmian canal built in his day. He will resign the chairmanship of the committee on oceanic canals.

President Alderman's Inauguration (Special to The Messenger.)

Chapel Hill, N. C., March 12.—Today, in New Orleans, Dr. Edwin A. Alderman, formerly president of this university, was inaugurated president of Tulane university. Many telegrams and letters of congratulation were sent him from here. Among them was a telegram from the department of pedagogy, which Dr. Alderman established here. His administration is being watched with closest interest and it is proving an unusually successful one.

The Lynching at Carthage. (Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., March 12.—Duncan McIVER, of Moore county, is here and gives the latest news regarding the lynching of Silas Martindale at Carthage. He says:

"Some men have been arrested on evidence given by the jailer and by a negro woman cook at the jail. The men arrested proved alibis. There is no manner of doubt of Martindale's guilt. The mob which stormed the jail and hanged him is variously estimated at from 75 to 300."

The British cabinet gives General Kitchener his instructions as to peace negotiations with General Botha.

A PALE-FACE GIRL

may be almost safely set down as wanting red in her blood.

If subject to dizziness, fainting, shortness of breath on slight exertion, no doubt remains.

To want red in the blood is to fail of the good of one's food.

Her food is not nourishing her. She needs a change.

The easiest change she can get, and one of the best, is Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil.

It gives her the upper hand in the contest—her food has the upper hand now—she is pale no more.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like. SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

THE RACE QUESTION.

Professor Prescott Writes Governor Aycock for a Copy of His Inaugural Address—What the Former and Professor Thayer Have to Say on the Subject.

(Special Correspondence.)

Raleigh, March 12. Governor Aycock recently received a letter from Professor Henry Lee Prescott, of Harvard university, requesting a copy of his inaugural address. The governor in sending the address wrote Professor Prescott as follows:

"I am anxious that the people who wish to know the truth should understand the conditions and reasons which brought about our constitutional amendment. My address is not in the nature of a defence, but is a statement of the truth. If we could be understood our course would be appreciated and justified. We intend no wrong and shall work for good, for sensitive and colored alike. Theoretically I have always been in favor of universal suffrage, but practically we have been confronted with conditions which render that theory unworkable. We have simply met conditions with determination to do those things which are necessary to preserve good government, but at the same time we are resolved to treat the negro with entire fairness."

Many people in the north and some in the south flippantly inquire why we did not disfranchise the unlettered white men. It is the truth that the unlettered whites of North Carolina are, as a rule, informed as to public matters. They are a church going people, who also attend the courts and all sorts of political meetings. In this way, while they do not read and write, they are well informed people, sensitive of their liberties and determined to maintain them. They are capable of self-government and our purpose was to deprive no man of participation in the government who was capable to perform the duties incumbent upon the voter."

"The principle upon which we rely for this alleged discrimination was stated by Professor J. B. Thayer in his comment on the report of the Hawaiian commissioners, in a recent article in The Harvard Law Review on 'Our Recent Possessions.'"

"I regret that my inaugural address is not an adequate presentation of our views, but I am pleased to send it to you, as presenting in some measure the reasons which have moved us."

The governor has received a letter from Professor Prescott, acknowledging receipt of the address and saying: "Though I have always had a keen sympathy than many with the difficulties and exasperations of the southern whites in this race problem which confronts them, I must confess that your address has made me think still more of the white man's point of view and to be willing to make a little more of it, because out of the address I caught a note of that same sincerity and courageous elevation of purpose which has always been to me one of the powers in Grady's 'New South.' I think, and naturally enough, I suppose, in the smoke of the first readjustments, the people up here have not been able to feel that they could trust the purposes, the candor, of the people of the south in this problem, and the people of the south, naturally enough, too, I suppose, discerning this, have been inclined to suppress their purposes and their feelings, saying 'what's the use of trying to make things clear.' But such utterances as your address and your letter to me will illuminate the situation and create more liberal views in all parts of the nation. Professor Thayer, to whom you referred, stated to me his opinion regarding this question, as on all matters, of the southern, as of all the states, strictly to the test of the constitution—within that limit it seems to me that this race problem is one for the southern people themselves to work out, and that we of the other regions should not meddle in it. We cannot understand the condition or its treatment as well as they, and it is but just to let them deal with it as they wish their nearer vision, may see best. It is their affair and I believe they are honest in it." That I think is the growing disposition in this old Puritan stronghold."

F. A. OLDS.

Scrofula the Cause.

Eczema, catarrh, hip disease, white swelling, and even consumption have their origin in scrofula conditions. With the slightest taint of scrofula in the blood, there is no safety. The remedy for this disease in all its forms is Hood's Sarsaparilla, which goes to the root of the trouble and expels all impurities and disease germs from the blood.

The best family catarric is Hood's Pills.

Admiral Schley Ordered Home.

Washington, March 12.—Orders were issued at the navy department today detaching Rear Admiral W. S. Schley from command of the South Atlantic station and ordering him home for further orders, and detaching Rear Admiral Cromwell from command of the Portsmouth navy yard, April 1st, and ordering him to command of the South Atlantic station, sailing from New York April 3rd.

Lieutenant Commander J. H. Sears of Admiral Schley's staff is also ordered home. Lieutenant J. H. Sypher, now at the Portsmouth yard, has been assigned to duty on the staff of Admiral Cromwell, Rear Admiral J. J. Read will relieve Admiral Cromwell as commandant of the Portsmouth yard, April 1st.

Conditions in Cuba Improving.

Washington, March 12.—Conditions in Cuba are said by officials at the war department to be improving. It is asserted that the feeling of unrest which followed the adoption of the Platt Cuban proposition by congress is quieting down and gradually a peaceful condition is being brought about. Confidence is expressed that this state of affairs in Cuba will continue unless something now unforeseen should develop. The latest information received at the war department is said to be reassuring in its tone, and leads the officials to believe that there will be no disturbances.

We give no rewards. An offer of this kind is the means of deceptions. Test the curative powers of Ely's Cream Balm for the cure of Catarrh, Hay Fever, a Cold in the Head and you are sure to continue the treatment. Relief is immediate and a cure follows. It is not drying, does not produce sneezing. It soothes and heals the membrane. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail. Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

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ON THE ROAD ARE SENDING IN LOTS OF GOOD ORDERS FOR WHOLESALE

Millinery and Trimmed Hats

I have also received a good many orders by mail but I still want more. I have eight of the best milliners in the state—all high priced and well experienced at work and I expect to soon have to increase my force to twenty ladies in the trimming room. We give a cheap hat in the style of a good one—only difference being in the cost of material. The hats we trim up for \$6.00 a dozen are stylish, nice looking hats, but of course everything about it is cheap. Our \$9.00 a dozen hats are nice new stylish hats—in white or black, or assorted colors, in different shapes or flats, and trimmed in silk mull or ribbon or gold and silver gauze—all hats are warranted to please. Our \$12.00 per dozen hats are leghorns with fancy edges or plain edges or lace straw shapes. All nice new hats—with ten large roses and fully covered with silk mull, lined, and each hat in separate box—all assorted colored trimmings—any shade you want—at \$1.00 each. Our \$15.00 per dozen hats or \$1.25 each are nice white leghorns trimmed with 16 large silk rosebuds and silk mouseline.

This hat will retail for \$2.50 in any millinery store. I will sell them to you for \$15.00 a dozen. I will sell you nicely banded sailors with great bands for \$2.00 per dozen. A nice rough straw sailor—nicely banded—white—at \$2.25 a dozen. In baby caps we have a nice full cap with lace edges for 75c per dozen. A better and nicer cap at \$1.00 per dozen and a very pretty cap at \$1.25, \$2.00, \$3.00 and any price you want up to \$9.00 a dozen. Small boys' and girls' hats—banded—for \$2.25 a dozen—assorted colors—three sizes. In flowers, we have several hundred dozen and we sell them from 45c per dozen to \$4.50 per dozen. If you send us an order for flowers we guarantee them to suit you or we will take them back and pay the freight. Our terms are April 1st 6 per cent, 10 days or 60 days net. We want your order. We are asking the merchants for their orders. We guarantee the goods to suit or we pay freight both ways. Remember our hats are trimmed by the best milliners and not by apprentice girls. Let us hear from you. We are yours for business in the wholesale millinery line.

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Mrs. Nation in a Men's Club

Topeka, Kas., March 12.—Mrs. Carrie Nation visited the Topeka club, a fashionable men's organization, here, tonight and created some consternation among the members before she was summarily ejected. Mrs. Nation was accompanied by two of her followers, Mrs. Frost and Mrs. White. Six of the members of the club were seated in one of the upper rooms of the club house playing whist. There was wine and beer on the table. One of the members looked up and saw three women in the room. "Mrs. Nation!" he cried and the game was suddenly stopped.

"Yes I'm Carrie Nation," said the saloon smasher as she made a lunge toward some of the bottles on the table. After heroic efforts on the part of the men, Mrs. Nation and her followers were ejected.

James Callahan Arraigned

Omaha, Neb., March 12.—James Callahan, who was recently held to the district court for alleged connection with the kidnapping of Edward J. Doherty, Jr., was today arraigned. He pleaded not guilty to the charges preferred against him, and his lawyers made a plea for delay, on the ground of being unable to procure witnesses by next Monday, the original time set for the case to begin. After arguments on the motion, the court fixed the date on which the case should be tried at March 20th, and declared no further time would be granted, unless a very strong showing were made that it was necessary. Callahan will be tried on the charge of robbery, which is the most serious of the three on which he is held.

Headless Trunk of a Man Found.

McRae, Ga., March 12.—The headless trunk of a man was found in the Ocmulgee river on the lower point of Okaky bluff near here, where it had drifted during the recent high water. There is little doubt that the man had been murdered, as the head was apparently severed from the body with an axe and there are wounds in the chest and abdomen, which were inflicted with an axe. The body has apparently been in the water for about two months and there is nothing about it which gives a clue to the identity. Macon, Ga., March 12.—Friends of Edward Almy, an electrical engineer who disappeared from Macon about January 1st, are of the opinion that the headless trunk found at McRae is that man. The description of the body answers to that of Almy.

Riot in Another Spanish Town

Madrid, March 12.—There were riots yesterday at Ripoll, province of Gerona. A number of groups parade the town with banners inscribed "Justice for All" and "Give us Bread and Work." The windows of several stores and houses were shattered with stones. The police were greeted with showers of missiles, and a shot was fired. The police fired a few shots in the air, and then charged and dispersed one band of the rioters, but another composed of men and women attacked them desperately. A man was shot dead and three other were injured. A lieutenant and a policeman were wounded. Order has now been restored.